

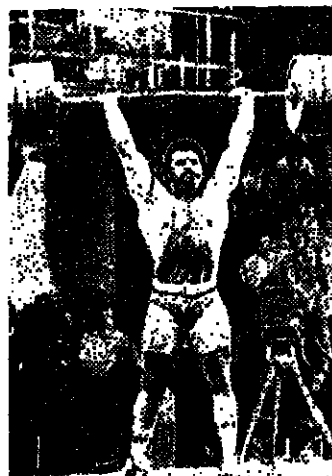
# SPORTS

## Weightlifting:

### Soviet team wins

Like a year ago, Anatoly Pisanenko, 23, of the USSR won the superheavyweight division at the world and European championships in Ljubljana; he amassed 445 kg, a fine climax to Soviet team-winning performance, as the USSR accumulated 28 medals, of which 10 were gold, 15 silver and three bronze. The chief rivals Bulgaria totted up 22 medals (13-6-3). The USSR totalled 293 points to 271 for Bulgaria and 175 for Poland.

The championships, which produced 13 world marks, drew over 200 entrants from 35 countries.



Anatoly Pisanenko won the superheavyweight (over 110 kg) division world title.

## Javelin record

S. Sakorafas, 27, of Greece, European athletics championship bronze medallist, set a new world javelin mark of 74.20 m in a national championship, a 1.80 m improvement on the former one set by Taina Lilak of Finland.

## Marathon race in Peking

Li Dahun Yen, 26-year-old college student from Pyongyang, capital of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, has won an international marathon in China's capital, clocking 2 hr 14 min 43 sec in the 42 km 195 m race. Anatoly Artyukov and Yuri Pleshkov of the USSR placed fifth and seventh.

Taking part were 163 entrants, including 35 visitors from 17 countries.

## Kasparov and Belyavsky get through

Two Soviet Grandmasters have picked up both "passes" to the next round of the world chess title series in an international in Moscow. Garry Kasparov sowed up the first place with a round still to go, totalling ten points out of a possible 13; Alexander Belyavsky was second with 8.5 points.

Ulf Andersson of Sweden and world ex-champion Mikhail Tal shared third-fourth places with eight points each. Another Soviet entrant Yefim Geller shared fifth-sixth places with Guillermo Garcia of Cuba with 7.5 points each.

Of the field of eight challenge series contestants three are Soviet players, as world ex-champion Vasily Smyslov did fine earlier in an interzonal at Las Palmas, Spain.



Alexander Belyavsky was the last to make the field of eight challengers for the world chess crown.

## Tikhonov unsurprised by championship upsets

The USSR ice hockey championship has got up to an exciting start, with none of the 12 top division clubs having a clean slate after the first three rounds — which is fairly logical and was predicted by Viktor Tikhonov, head coach of the USSR national and the Central Army Club in his talk with pressmen shortly before the championship.

Generational change has now affected the ice clubs, which naturally involves the national team, and all players are eager to make a good showing right from the start, he ventured. There are now only a few old big names left in our hockey like Tretyak, Mal'tsev, Kapustin...

Valery Vasylyev has only just quit competitive hockey, with Fetisov taking over as the national's captain. With so many new faces in the teams, most of them now have a tentatively equal potential, he charged.

Doubtless the young must add a new dimension to the game, I wonder what Tikhonov thought of recruiting some of them to the national line-up and whether they could affect Soviet style in general this season. We believe that all our successes are due to fast-moving team play based on high individual skills, and we will persevere in that direction, Tikhonov emphasized. Hockey is a game and should primarily serve to

bring pleasure and joy to fans and players alike. I personally am opposed to tougher hockey, he claimed.

He further said that to prepare for the world championships due in West Germany on April 16-May 2, the national team will play several games in Czechoslovakia, Sweden, Finland, Holland, France and West Germany.

NHL officials, Tikhonov remarked, are showing much interest in continued sports contacts with the Soviet Ice Hockey Federation, and there might possibly be a new USSR-NHL encounter series next December-February.

Alexander BUTSENIN

## Favourites below par

China has won her first ever women's world volleyball title, beating Peru 3-0 in the final game, while the USA outplayed Japan 3-1 to come third.

The USSR went down to Cuba 2-3, placing a mere sixth.

## OF INTEREST

### A cure for rheumatism

Rheumatism can be cured by diving, is the opinion of West German sports doctor Josef Reusch. He believes that water diving protects sportsmen from rheumatic afflictions and even common colds. He claims that staying underwater helps accumulate enough oxygen in divers' bloodstream to kill moribund microbes.

## CONNORS AT A CROSSROADS

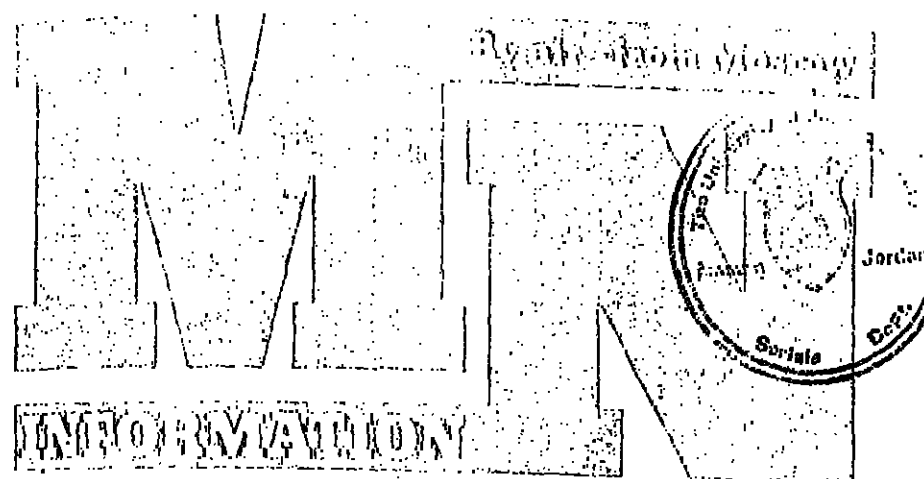
American tennis star Jimmy Connors, 30, who in recent years has been kept in the shade by more successful rivals like Swede Bjorn Borg and fellow countryman John McEnroe, could quite justifiably claim this season to be world No. 1 title, having won two highly prestigious tournaments: Wimbledon and the US Open.

He had a similar success eight years ago. This year he beat McEnroe at Wimbledon and Czechoslovak Ivan Lendl in the US Open, the other two top world acts.

Though standing only 160 centimetres, he is spectacularly

mobile and springy, rarely missing the ball and serving it mid-air.

With such spectacular success behind him this season, Connors now says he is considering, if not quitting competition, at least cutting down on "big money" matches. I feel at a crossroads, he explains. I know I can still beat anyone but feel at the same time it's time to quit. As one approaches one's limits it becomes increasingly difficult to fight off younger stars of whom there are more and more as time passes.



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## Leonid BREZHNEV meets Kaysone PHOMVIHANE

Leonid Brezhnev has had a meeting in the Kremlin with the Laotian leader, K. Phomvihane who is at present on holiday in the Soviet Union.

Leonid Brezhnev assured the Laotian leader that the Soviet people would carry on helping the material people of Laos to attain the major goals projected at the 3rd Congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party.

The Soviet Union values highly and upholds Laotian efforts to improve the situation in South-East Asia and the proposals launched at a meeting of the foreign ministers of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea in Ho Chi Minh City. These specifically refer to the proposal for an international conference to discuss the situation in South-East Asia involving the Indo-Chinese nations, ASEAN, the Soviet Union, China, the United States of America, France and Britain, as well as India and Burma.



In the photo: Edinburgh Conversations delegates during the press conference held at the end of their meeting.

## How to survive in the nuclear age?

Such was the subject of the traditional annual meeting between Soviet and British public figures which has taken place here under the title of "Edinburgh Conversations".

Taking part on the British side were Field-Marshal Lord Carver, General Sir Hugh Beach, Vice-Chancellor and Principal of the University of Edinburgh J. Barnett, Director of Defence Studies at University of Edinburgh Prof. J. Erickson, and others; taking part on the Soviet side were Academician Georgi Arbatov, director of the Institute

of US and Canadian Studies, attached to the USSR Academy of Sciences, and prominent military specialists and public leaders.

In the communiqué adopted at the end of the meeting, the delegates unanimously declared that the nuclear age demands a different mode of thinking in matters of war and peace, that the very thought that it is possible to wage nuclear war is pure insanity, and that nothing can justify such a war which would be a crime of the most severe kind. There is no alter-

native to debate and peaceful coexistence.

Any theory of waging nuclear war, whether of a long or short term nature, is both unrealistic and unacceptable. In this war there can be no victors, and the war itself will mean an end to civilization.

This is the third meeting of the kind in Moscow. The Edinburgh Conversations were first held in Moscow in 1980 on the initiative of the Scotland-USSR Society, of the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies and of the USSR-Great Britain Society.

## On the occasion of the PRC's 33rd anniversary

The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers have sent a telegram to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and the PRC State Council, greeting the Chinese on the 33rd anniversary of the People's Republic of China.

(Continued on page 2)



## The 16th TV forum of Intervention countries

alist countries and Finland) which are being shown at the forum are watched (and bought) by representatives from Great Britain, France, the FRG, Sweden and Japan, Argentina, Iran and Kuwait.

The programme is very varied. Soviet TV is presenting 70 movies shot at studios in Moscow and Leningrad, and in the constituent and autonomous republics. They include the following: "The Siberian Stories" series, "The Soviet Far

East", "Dushanbe", "Keys to the City", "Vilnius" and others. A considerable number of films are devoted to culture and art — for instance, the filmed version of the ballet "The Sea Gull" featuring Maya Plisetskaya and Vladimir Vasilyev, "Dmitry Shostakovich — 8th Symphony", "The World of Ulanova", "K. S. Stanislavsky" and 11 feature films. Features, documentaries, set-d and cartoons will be shown through October 6.

## Round the Soviet Union

● AN ALL-UNION CONFERENCE ON THE THEME, "SOVIET FOREIGN POLICY IN THE STRUGGLE FOR PEACE. THE HISTORICAL EXPERIENCE", HAS ENDED IN THE LATVIAN CAPITAL OF RIGA. It was dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. Delegates summed up historians' research which proves the Soviet Union's indelible desire to strengthen peace on earth and to put an end to the dangerous arms race.

## KAZAKHSTAN WELCOMES DIPLOMATS

Between September 26 and 30, the Protocol Section of the USSR Foreign Ministry took the heads of the diplomatic missions accredited in the USSR on a tour of the Kazakh SSR. Taking part were representatives from the embassies of 35 countries.

Below we publish the impressions of some of those taking part as recorded in an interview with an MN correspondent.

David Wyke Evans (Australian Ambassador):

In Alma-Ata we had the privilege of being received by the First Secretary of the Party Mr Kunayev, in Karaganda, we met local officials and had the opportunity of seeing something of the development of industry and of mineral extraction in the central part of the republic. We continued to Tselinograd, which is known, of course, for its agricultural development, in particular for the virgin lands experiments. Wherever we went we met with great friendship and hospitality.

Neville Kanakaratne (Sri Lankan Ambassador):

What strikes me is how in your country peoples of different nationalities form a united whole. While neither losing their national identity nor becoming fully assimilated, they continue to develop their own cultures, traditions and customs. There are more than a hundred nations and nationalities in the USSR, and it would be quite natural if they were each to travel their own road. This is not the case. They have found a common tongue, and they feel themselves to be part of a greater community: than their own one nation.

Alexander NATAROV

## Mitterrand meets Soviet and French spacemen

Paris, French President Francois Mitterrand and Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy have welcomed at the Elysee Palace the members of the recent joint Soviet-French space flight—Soviet cosmonauts V. Dzhanibekov and A. Ivanchenkov, J.-L. Christien, the first Frenchman in space, and their stand-bys L. Kholm, V. Solovoyev and P. Baudry.

The president warmly congratulated the spacemen and all who contributed to the flight's success. He also expressed his heart-felt gratitude personally to Leonid Brezhnev for the wonderful conditions provided in the Soviet Union for the French cosmonauts and for the friendly atmosphere which prevailed both during the preparations and the flight itself.

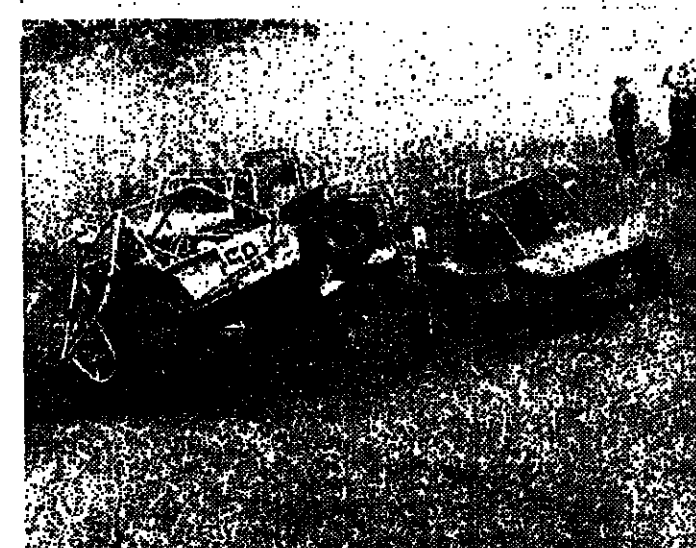
R. Mitterrand stressed that the flight was a historic step in the development of relations between the USSR and France and

that it reflected the growing co-operation between the two nations in peaceful space research. He confirmed the French willingness to continue mutually profitable co-operation in space exploration in a variety of forms.

The Soviet spacemen presented the French president with a souvenir mock-up of the orbiting complex which has been used for the expedition.



The Soviet cosmonauts visit the Toulouse Space Centre.



The Russian Federation captured the team title at the national buggy cross-country vehicles championship, a sport which is gaining increasing recognition nationwide. Photo by Sergei Proskov

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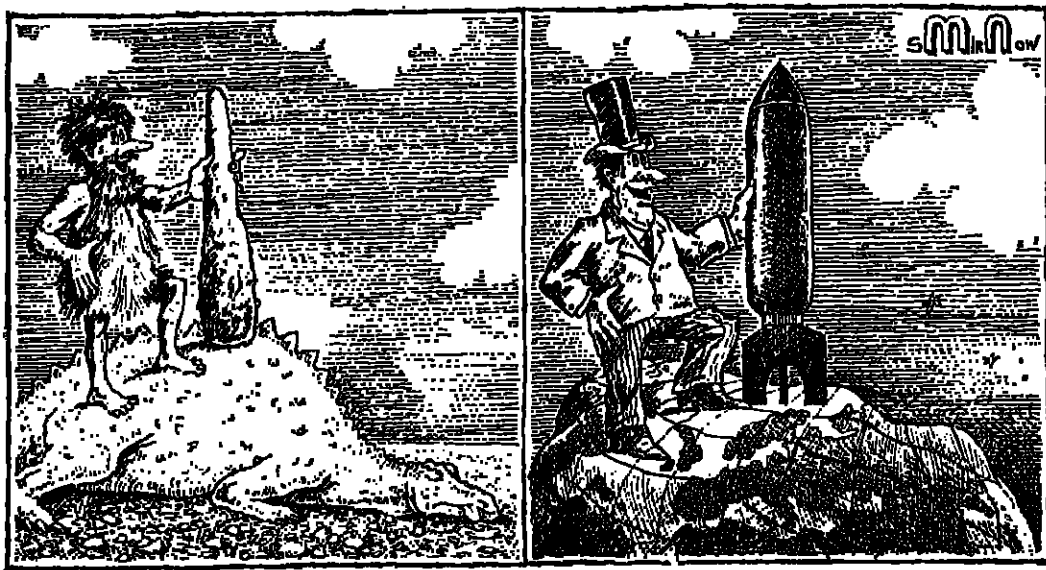
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## Why have the American marines landed in Lebanon?

Washington. President Reagan has notified Congress that American marines units have landed in Lebanon. Though he said the marines would be in Lebanon for a limited period of time, no exact dates were specified. Talking to newsmen Reagan gave them to understand that America would like to occupy Lebanon for a longish period, at least until a central government enjoying Washington's approval had been set up there. The marines, he said, could stay on in Lebanon even after the withdrawal of the Israeli and Syrian forces.

NBC stresses that the marines will stay in Lebanon until the government of that country tells them it no longer requires their help, and this would specifically depend on when the Israelis pull out of the country. According to specialists keeping a close watch on the situation in Lebanon, the network emphasizes, the Israeli troops will be withdrawn from the country only in the spring of several months, or even years. In other words, Washington is proposing to transform its military presence into what amounts to an occupation of Lebanon.



Drawing by Igor Smirnov

## The evil designs of the counter-revolutionaries in Poland

Warsaw. Calculated insanity — was the headline used by the Polish Working Agency for its commentary about the organization of the disturbances in Poland.

In our country, the commentary reads, the initiators of the disturbances are usually described as madmen ready to plunge the nation into anarchy. There is much truth in this assertion, and yet, these political activities carried out against the interests of the state, are organized by people who know precisely what they are doing and just how to manipulate public sentiment. They resort to duplicity, demagoguery, slander, and blackmail. These are people who are hostile towards socialist Poland. We are facing a political ene-

my who has certain definite aims. This enemy takes the form of an underground opposition with a wide network of sabotage structures which are used to good advantage by anti-Communist centres in the West. The underground opposition is only the tool in this performance, although every effort is made to present their 'acts of protest', street violence, and concomitant slogans as if they stemmed from their own personal initiative.

Heading the machine for political and ideological sabotage, the commentary notes, are subversive centres in the Western world. In the White House, the Pentagon, in the NATO Headquarters in Brussels and in the

cabinets of some Western governments specially appointed groups of experts are taking decisions on what damage could be done to Poland, and on how best to reach this country from the socialist community of nations and to how do most harm to the community itself.

Those who provoked disturbances in the city streets in late August and early September had unambiguous aims — to try and convince the Poles and other nations that political life in Poland is still unstable, and the life of the country lies in the hands of the underground counter-revolutionaries. This is not a matter of common insanity, but of cold-blooded calculation, stresses the commentary.

## REPORT BY J. PEREZ DE CUELLAR

New York. A report by the UN Secretary General, 'The situation in Afghanistan and its consequences for world peace and security', has been circulated at the UN as a General Assembly and Security Council document. On June 18-24, 1982, the report reads, Geneva was the scene of a round of discussions between Pakistani Foreign Minister Yakub Ali Khan and Afghan Foreign Minister Shah Muhammad Dost, at which my personal envoy acted as mediator. As previously agreed, the government of Iran was kept informed on the course of the talks via Iran's permanent representative at the UN in Geneva.

The discussions focused on a wide range of issues and were held on a constructive basis, with the participants considering specific points on the agenda.

As a result, it proved possible to define more clearly the positions of both sides, to find areas of agreement, and to formulate ideas concerning the structure and content of a comprehensive settlement. Agreement was also reached that my personal envoy should keep in close touch with both sides and would continue to visit the area until the end of the year in order to carry on the diplomatic process.

During my September 1982 visit to the USSR, the UN Secretary General continues, I had the opportunity of comparing notes on the situation with President Leonid Brezhnev and Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrei Gromyko. The Soviet government continued its support of my continued efforts to facilitate talks to achieve a political settlement.

The most crucial stage of the diplomatic process is doubtless ahead, he emphasized, and for these efforts to succeed, further differences have to be removed. Time is of the utmost importance in this issue and there is still much left to be done.

## On the occasion of the PRC's 33rd anniversary

(Continued from page 1)

The victorious revolution in China was a historic landmark in the life of the Chinese people and a momentous development in the world revolutionary process. Throughout its long drive for genuine national liberation and for the construction of a new society, the Chinese working people have always enjoyed the sincere sympathy and support of the Soviet Union, the telegram emphasizes.

The USSR has steadily favoured improving and expanding relations with China on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence and good-neighbourly relations in the interests of both peoples and in that of stronger peace and security in Asia and worldwide.

The message wishes success to the Chinese people in the development of their economy and culture and in the attainment of higher living standards.



"We Need Jobs!," "Spend Money on Peace, not War!" were the slogans on the banners carried by the American workers who demonstrated recently in New York (in the photo).

The White House's unpopular policies have led to a profound recession the like of which has not been experienced in the country since the Great Depression of the 30s. The number of unemployed has almost reached the 11 million mark. And even those Americans who have jobs are suffering from an erosion in their living standards.

## FACTS and EVENTS

© The coalition for the Unity of Leftist Forces of Peru favours a policy independent of Washington.

© Over the past six months, the OPEC countries have lowered their output of oil by 22.3 per cent as compared with the same period last year. In those months, their average daily oil output stood at 18.56 million barrels.

© A conference of representatives from the countries presently involved in the establishment of the Pan-American Telecommunications System has taken place in the Ivory Coast capital, Abidjan. The delegates have discussed the financing of the whole project. Once completed, the system will enable all the countries to set up direct telecommunications links between each other, whereas at present all such links in most cases have to go via Western Europe.

© According to the BTA agency, police in New York have seized forged bills worth two and a half million dollars. A spokesman for the US Treasury Department has said that forged fifty-dollar notes were made in Canada and then smuggled into the United States.

## SAY THE WORD...

Hungary has started to manufacture letter-code locks to fit any type of door. Such locks have 26 knobs inscribed with Latin letters. To unlock it all one has to do is to dial the code word. And should the owner of the lock happen to forget the code word there is no way he can get into his home — for there are over 67 million possible combinations!

## BRIEFCASE WITH A DIFFERENCE

The growth of thefts and robberies in the United States is making it increasingly difficult for the American police to provide couriers of large sums of money with adequate protection. They have, therefore, recommended the use of special briefcases which, if stolen, apart from letting off a siren and emitting radio signals, give the thief a mighty electric shock, writes the French 'Le Figaro'.

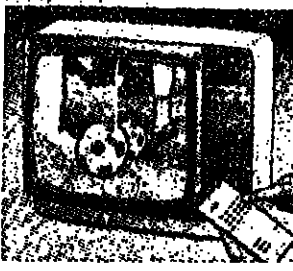
## SHARKS KEEP THE SEA CLEAN

It so happens that dolphins are regarded as the nicest of animals, while sharks are looked upon as blood-thirsty, vicious and dangerous creatures. Belgian zoologists, however, believe that there should be an identical attitude towards them both when it comes to scientific terms, the shark's bad reputation holds no water. And thus, it is not surprising to find that

## Science and technology

the scientists are trying to "rehabilitate" the shark's reputation. Sharks help keep the sea and ocean clean by eating up all the dead and sick fish and to maintain equilibrium in the marine fauna. It is quite possible for men to protect themselves adequately from the shark's depredations. There is a special chemical preparation that can blind the shark, and a new set of underwater equipment has been designed including an electric field around the diver which, while harmless to man, frightens off sharks.

## A FAN'S DREAM



Before the announcer shouts "It's a goal!" at a tense moment in the game, a football fan sitting in front of the TV can press a button which enlarges the television image half as much again. A West German firm has put an electronic device on the market which enables fans to follow a football match in minute detail. The device is fitted with a tape-recorder, speakers and earphones.

## PAKISTAN STEPS UP SPY OPERATIONS

Delhi. According to the 'Deccan Herald' newspaper, Pakistani submarines have been spotted off the Indian coast of the Arabian Sea and were said to be showing unwarranted interest in the South Indian ports of Trivandrum and Cochin. Commander of the South Indian Navy Vice-Admiral R. N. Tallantire said that the subs were engaged on electronic espionage, gathering intelligence on the defence installations in the state of Kerala.

## OF INTEREST

### 'Con woman protested against male chauvinism'

For a long time, motorists on the Italian island of Sardinia were very reluctant to drive through the town of Sassari, as it was thought they would be very lucky to escape large fines imposed by a woman traffic warden there for the most negligible fault. A short while ago, one of the motorists covered the penalty was harsher than he could bear. When he complained, it turned out that the lady was as much of a warden as any other motorist. At her trial, the severe lady declared that she did it in protest against male chauvinism.

## FROM the SOVIET PRESS

### WHY ISRAEL IS STILL AN IAEA MEMBER

Nearly fifty countries abstained from signing the Non-Proliferation Treaty, writes Pravda's observer Igor Melnikov, commenting on the 36th session of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The non-signing of the Treaty by countries which do not conceal their nuclear ambitions is a cause of great concern to the world community. Indicative in this respect were the pitched debates which arose at the session over the Israeli policies. By its unilateral bombardment of the Iraqi centre for nuclear research in June 1981, Israel not only showed itself to be a state which practices international terrorism, it also challenged IAEA's authority by saying that its action arose from its distrust of the efficiency of IAEA controls.

### THE LESSONS OF SABRA AND CHATILA

"Investigation" is a word which has been in vogue of late with the US Congress and Israeli parliament, writes IZVESTIYA's political analyst, Stanislav Kondratyuk. And indeed an investigation has now become imperative, as the truth about the monstrous crime which was the culmination in a culmination that one can only hope won't be repeated at the still raging Lebanese drama, has to be told. But it is not just a question of establishing who were the murderers or who admitted them into the two Palestinian camps in the southern suburbs of West Beirut thus letting them loose against unarmed and defenceless people. It is important to trace the sources leading up to the crime, one more dismal landmark in the history of mankind. Were we to start on such an investigation, Kondratyuk emphasizes, we would surely come across a picturesque spot in the mountains of the American state of Kentucky, known as Camp David where four years ago, also in September, ex-president Carter, the late Sadat and the still politically active Begin formulated the so-called framework of a Middle East settlement.

The Camp David 'peace process', Kondratyuk notes in conclusion, turned out to be a trap for the Arabs and, for the Israelis, a road leading to frenzied aggression and to the murder of Palestinians and Chinese. And who, one might well ask, is next on the list?

### WASHINGTON'S DOUBLE AIM IN THE PACIFIC

When he entered the White House, the new American president set out to accomplish what in Washington is vaguely described as the restoration of a strong role for the United States in the Pacific, a role which has never grown weak, writes A. Golts in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA. The Americans have deployed their second largest body of troops — numbering nearly half a million servicemen — in the Pacific. What is behind these massive military preparations? The main aim of the American build-up in the Pacific — to create an increasing threat to the Soviet Union — remains unchanged. At the same time, this force is assigned new functions which follow directly from the provisions of the Pentagon-devised five-year directive to develop the American Armed Forces with a shift in emphasis in planning and use of the armed forces to South-West Asia and the Indian Ocean.

### THE OLD WORLD AND DETENTE

Could or should detente be the monopoly of any one geographic zone or region of the world? The Soviet Union does not share this view, writes Mikhail Chernousov in the NEW TIMES weekly. It is another matter that due to historical reasons detente has stuck deeper roots in some regions. Europe for instance, than in others. The Europeans of the 20th century have lived through two unprecedented disasters and, as a result, most of them have learnt to value peace. The peoples of the Old World have a positive effect on the realistic approach adopted by Western statesmen to the issues of war and peace, the paper emphasizes. The continent is the scene of continued political dialogue and of trade and economic cooperation between East and West, one example of this is the implementation of the 'gas-pipes' project, despite 'sanctions', embargoes and other punitive measures by Washington. Contacts in the humanistic area are also growing. An anti-war and anti-nuclear movement is sweeping through Europe, the paper points out. The material fabric of European cooperation is durable and viable. Significantly, Europe is still a region of stability in a world riddled by periodic armed conflicts.

### Passions getting hotter round... the compass

A small Swedish firm has been engaged for many years in the production and marketing of ordinary compasses. However, gradually along competition from larger companies began to take toll of its profits. The company was on the brink of bankruptcy when a customer appeared and placed an order for a consignment of rather unusual compasses — their needles had to point to Mecca. A Meccan said the visitor, no matter in what part of the world he be, it obliged to know, in which direction he has to turn in order to face the holy city. A month later the Swedish firm fulfilled the order having manufactured 200,000 compasses and netted a big fortune.

### Lessons over the phone

Courses for studying foreign languages over the phone have now been organized in Belgium. This unusual method is meant for people who already possess a certain knowledge of the subject but want to acquire some additional skills in the spoken language. It is up to the student to choose how many lessons he has per week and the time of day that suits him best for studying.

## VIEWPOINT

## With a view to the security of the 'third world'

Yuri KURITSYN



The Soviet Union has proposed that the leading bodies of the two major military and political groupings—NATO and the Warsaw Treaty—should undertake not to spread their spheres of operation to Asia, Africa and Latin America.

This was declared by the Soviet leader, Leonid Brezhnev, during his talks in Moscow with the Indian Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi. This proposal follows up and complements a series of other suggested measures designed to afford maximum protection to the newly independent countries from the worldwide confrontation that is engulfing our planet.

These measures include the following: the declaration of some regions of the world as nuclear free or zones of lasting peace and stability, such regions being located first and foremost in the 'third world'; and the declaration that the Indian Ocean be turned into such a zone, beginning with the reduction of military activities by NATO and Warsaw Treaty countries in the region. Also included in the above is the proposal put forward by the Soviet Union, that activities by the navies in the World Ocean be restricted and that confidence-building measures be extended to the busiest sea routes. These, as is known, mostly lie along the coasts of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The security of the 'third world' countries would be improved and the current military pressure to which they are subjected relieved, were specific measures to be adopted on certain issues such as have been included, at the initiative of the Soviet Union and of some other peace-loving nations, on the agenda of the current session of the UN General Assembly. These proposed measures include, for instance, the suggestion that nuclear weapons are not deployed on territories of states which at present have none, and that a guarantee be given that nuclear weapons will not be used against non-nuclear states.

Let us recall that at last year's UN General Assembly this Soviet proposal was supported by an overwhelming majority of UN members, and that it was opposed by the leading NATO power—the United States. One should also bear in mind the doctrine officially proclaimed by Washington that a 'limited nuclear war' is admissible against 'third world' countries—a doctrine which the Americans are now trying to impose on the other NATO countries.

Particular attention should also be given to the Soviet proposal, now before the UN General Assembly, that a world treaty renouncing the use of force in international relations be concluded. In the 40 years that have

passed since World War II, there have been an estimated 150 military conflicts in the world. These have claimed the lives of 25 million people, the latter invariably being citizens of countries which have either gained their independence but recently, or are still struggling for their liberation from the colonial yoke. And behind almost every outbreak of violence we find either the former 'mother countries' or other NATO states.

Of prime importance for the implementation of the above Soviet proposal would be the observance of the main principles and ideals of the non-aligned movement which incorporates nearly one hundred states of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Such principles include, for instance, the abstinence of the non-aligned countries from any military activities engaged in by the two opposed military and political alliances, and the dismantling of foreign military bases on their soil.

Today, there are hundreds of spots in the 'third world' at which up-to-date carriers of conventional and nuclear weapons are permanently deployed by the NATO countries. Also stockpiled in these countries is a deadly array of other weapons of the same type.

The Soviet Union has already undertaken unilateral obliga-

tions in many of the above mentioned and in other aspects of international politics which, taken as a whole, amount basically to the idea that the 'third world' be left outside the scope of actions taken by the military and political alliances.

The Soviet Union's voluntary self-restrictions have been supported by the other socialist countries—members of the Warsaw Treaty. They are ready, as they have repeatedly stated, to take other measures and conclude equal and fair agreements in the name of a healthier atmosphere in the world.

Nothing of the sort can be said about the other side—the NATO bloc. Quite different initiatives and plans have been forthcoming from the United States and its allies. These include attempts to extend the original geographical borders of NATO activities by moving into North and West Africa, the Middle East, the Persian Gulf, the Caribbean and the South Atlantic. There are also plans to create what may be termed as branches of NATO in those areas in which such permanent violators of international peace as Israel, South Africa and the dictatorial regimes in Central America, would play a leading role.

Leonid Brezhnev's proposal has met approval throughout the world. As to the reaction among the Asian, African and Latin American countries, their opinion is practically unanimous — the Soviet initiative that NATO and the Warsaw Treaty refrain from spreading their activities to Asia, Africa and Latin America corresponds to the vital interests of the peoples in these regions and, were it to be implemented, it would contribute in no small way to the slackening of tension throughout the world.

The message wishes success to the Chinese people in the development of their economy and culture and in the attainment of higher living standards.



### Round the Soviet Union

● A COMPLEX OF PURIFYING INSTALLATIONS HAS BEEN PUT INTO OPERATION IN VYBORO, IN THE LENINGRAD REGION. Its capacity was planned with due account taken of the forecasted future development of the city. The programme for the ecological protection of the sea envisages the complete purification of the Leningrad sewage and that of other cities in the region by 1985.

● THE EIGHT-VOLUME MOLDAVIAN SOVIET ENCYCLOPAEDIA TOOK PRIDE OF PLACE AT AN EXHIBITION OF SAMPLES OF SOVIET ENCYCLOPAEDIC LITERATURE IN KISHINEV. This fundamental work containing about 40,000 articles reflects the achievements of the economy, science and culture of the republic along its path to socialism.

● GASMEN OF KAZAKHSTAN ARE STEPPING UP NATURAL GAS OUTPUT. The 75 million cubic metres of fuel to be produced over and above the official plan have been dispatched to Central Asia-Centre pipeline by the staff of the Mangyshlak gas production department. This increase has been obtained as a result of a fuller utilization of the operating wells. Gas workers intend to extract no less than 30 million cu m of fuel above the plan for the 60th anniversary of the USSR.

● FINISHING MATERIAL OF A NEW INCREASED STRENGTH IS NOW BEING PRODUCED BY THE TBILISI PLANT OF BUILDING MATERIALS, IN GEORGIA. The slab initially produced by scientists resembles granite but is considerably cheaper.

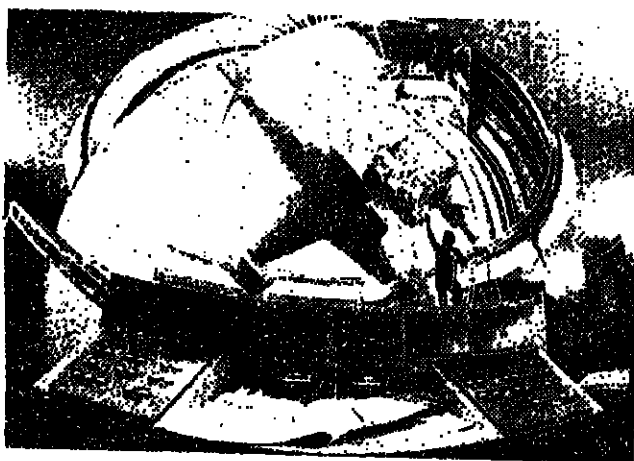
● YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN FROM MEXICO HAVE BEEN GIVEN A WARM WELCOME IN THE KAZAKH CAPITAL OF ALMA-ATA. They have come here to take part in the Week of Friendship between Soviet and Mexican Youth. The programme of the Week includes a seminar, "The Role of Young People in the Struggle for Peace", as well as parties and international friendship meetings.

## STAR GAZING IN TAJIKISTAN

Astrophysics is a science that is now developing at a rapid pace in Tajikistan, a Soviet Central Asian republic. Way back in 1932 Moscow and Leningrad scientists helped set up the Tajik astronomical observatory. It was later joined by the Gissar and Sanglok observatories now affiliated to the Institute of Astrophysics of the Tajik Academy of Sciences.

The Sanglok observatory, the latest arrival in the field, is located on top of the Yakhi ridge, 2,300 m above sea level. The air there is always clear and the day and night temperatures steady.

It uses equipment made in the USSR and Hungary, and its telescope is able to study objects of the 21st star magnitude, which is way above the capacity of the Gissar telescope. It is now possible to observe poorly visible objects and to conduct research into yet unexpected phenomena like the various physical processes occurring in gaseous star environments.



Tajik scientists cooperate on international programmes, the intercom, for instance, exchange scientific publications with 250 astronomical institutions around the world, and coordinate the "Research into meteoric substance in the Solar System" programme, now under way in the USSR.

In the photo: the 25-metre tower of the Sanglok observatory.

The Sanglok reflector telescope is the biggest in Central Asia.

## HEAVY-DUTY LORRIES FOR NORTHERN CLIMES

Major components of the new heavy-duty MAZ-6422 motor-vehicle trains have undergone operating tests for northern conditions at the Minsk Motor

Works, in Byelorussia. A special thermal low-pressure chamber set up at the plant makes it possible to check them thoroughly at low temperatures. The first

batch of heavy-duty lorries specially designed for work in the North has been dispatched to the automobile transport enterprises of Novosibirsk.

## KARAKUM PASTURES

The distant pastures of the Karakum Desert, which cover 80 per cent of Turkmenistan's territory, have become more abundant. Livestock breeders of the Ashkhabad Region were supplied with 13,000 hectares of lands recovered in accordance with recommendations of scientists from the Institute of Deserts at the Republican Academy of Sciences.

To raise the productivity of pastures various shrubs and annual and perennial grasses were used, including halophytes: wormwood, which gives less shoots in winter, also, as well as a forest of young cotton trees. This evergreen desert plant which has an abundance of nutritive substances not only improves the green appearance but also reliably anchors the sands.

All in all, there are about 5 million hectares of desert pastures in Turkmenistan. Grazing grounds operating the whole year round are being set up there. In the eleven-year plan period (1981-1985) the improvement of up to 100,000 hectares of such lands are envisaged.

## METHANE

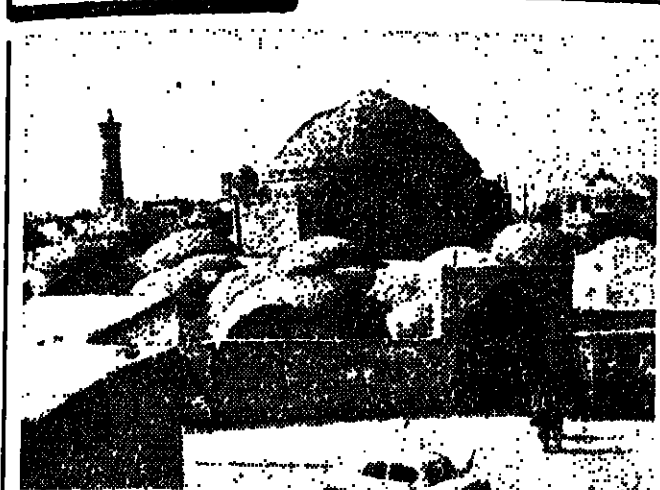
### REPLACING COAL

The use of pit methane for power has allowed the Far East miners to dramatically increase the amount of coal delivered to the central part of the country. The gas which only now is being put into use heats diving bell balloons at the enrichment factory of the Severnyy coal mine. This will allow the mine to extract 15,000 tonnes of coke annually.

The Vorkutinskaya mine has set up a special unit to repair boilers and drying installations. The designing is done by the local research institute "Chornoproekt" while all the calculations are conducted by the mine itself.

The use of pit methane in boilers has not only saved hundreds of thousands of rubles annually but also made the production more rational, extending the life of equipment and cutting down an environmental pollution.

### Places to visit



## The storks of Bukhara

Kalyan Minaret stands in the middle of a group of buildings which deserve special mention among the architectural monuments in Bukhara, one of the most ancient cities in Central Asia. The first recorded mention of the city dates back to the 2nd century B.C. The minaret itself was built in 1127. It is 47 metres tall, with 105 steps leading to its summit.

It is flanked on either side by two buildings put up early in the 10th century — the Kalyan Mosque and the Miri-Arab madrasah.

The tall dome of the mosque is lined with light-blue bricks whose colour rivals that of the sky above. Two closed galleries where the faithful used to gather for prayer lead off from the mosque. There are 208 cupolas in the galleries supported by powerful pillars. The Miri-Arab madrasah stands opposite the mosque, and it is decorated both inside and out with different coloured mosaics. Storks — Bukhara's sacred birds — have



built their nests on top of the domes of the madrasahs and the minarets. These birds, which have been nesting here from time immemorial, are among the tourist attractions of the city.

### Science and technology

#### WIND SAVING CROPS

Kishinev researchers have developed a new system for preserving fruit in commercial refrigerators. Induced air torrens ventilate stacks of fruit providing a uniform humidity and temperature over the entire area. This means that every last apple or grape can be stored in a perfectly healthy microclimate from autumn till spring. Two such fruit storage systems are already in operation in Moldavia with fifteen more being re-equipped at the moment.

#### IMPORTANT RESEARCH

##### BY EGYPTIAN SCIENTISTS

Safwat Bules Yusuf and Osman Muhammed, two young scientists from Egypt, working in Bukhara, capital of the Soviet Transcaucasian republic of Azerbaijan, have achieved important results in their research into the physics of semiconductors. Yusuf and Muhammed, who are graduates of Baku University, have included their research findings in theses, which they successfully defended recently. They have been awarded

## DOCTORS

### AND VETS MEET FOR A WORKSHOP

An International Training Workshop to combat zoonoses — diseases common to animals and men — is taking place at the conference hall in the "Ukraina" hotel in Moscow. It is being organized by the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) and by the Centre for International Projects at the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology. Taking part are leading scientists and specialists from the USSR Health Ministry and the Ministry of Agriculture and the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, as well as

the title of candidates of physics and mathematics.

Assessing the work of Safwat Bules and Osman Muhammed, Professor Ayar Zelnitsky pointed out in conversation with a TASS correspondent that their research would have wide application in electrical engineering and electronics.

#### ELECTRONIC

##### CONFECTIONER

Schoolchildren can now bake a cake from a recipe compiled by a computer. This computer, installed at the city Palace of Pioneers in Tallinn, is also consulted by girls learning needlework, and dress designing, and is even used to compile school timetables.

Why do children need a computer? Isn't it a rather expensive toy? Staff at the Pioneer Palace believe that a knowledge of computer science gained at an early age is very useful. It helps them to deal with sophisticated electronic equipment — a problem which young people quickly overcome. Under the guidance of engineers, school children in Tallinn are learning to compile different programmes which help them in their school subjects.

### VIEWPOINT

## THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOVIET NORTH

Nikolai MASLENNIKOV,  
Vice-Chairman, the RSFSR  
Council of Ministers,  
Chairman of the RSFSR State  
Planning Board

There are 28 nationalities living in the Far North and the Far East — which are Soviet territories forming part of the Russian Federation. They include the Nenets, the Evenks, the Khants, the Chukchi, the Aleuts, and the Yukinghirs.

Before the latest census of 1970, the population of the nationalities of the Soviet North stood at 158 thousand people, an increase of 26 thousand in 1959.

The inhabitants of the tundra and the northern tundras have traditionally earned their living by breeding deer, by hunting for animals on land and sea, and fishing. Today, these areas are subject to intensive industrial development. All-Union bases have been set up here for the extraction of oil and natural gas, and to extract and produce non-ferrous metals. Between 1966 and 1980 alone, 100 thousand million rubles were invested in the development of the economy of the North, with much of this money being spent on protection of the environment.

The change-over from the development of single sources of unique and valuable raw materials such as gold, diamonds, tin, etc., has made it imperative to build major railways here, including the Balkal-Aldur line, the biggest Soviet project of its kind.

Pipelines have been built from the oil and gas fields in North-West Siberia to the Urals, Southern Siberia, and to the Central and Western parts of the Soviet Union. The navigation period along the Arctic route has been extended by many days a year. River, automobile, and especially air transport, which plays an important part in delivering goods to remote areas, have been considerably expanded.

With the establishment of Soviet power, radical changes have taken place not only in the economic, but also in the social life of the peoples of the North.

Before 1917, most of the 28 nationalities in the area had an alphabet or a literature of their own. A literate person was a rare occurrence in the North. After the 1917 Socialist Revolution in this country, priority was given to efforts to do away with illiteracy and to train national experts for the economy. Alphabets were designed for the Khants, Mansi, Nenets, Evenks, Koryaks, Nivkhs and the other Northern nationalities. And fifty years ago, the first ABC books were printed.

Now there is a local intelligentsia made up of teachers, doctors, cultural workers and of specialists in agriculture and hunting and in a whole series of industries.

A few words on the social problems which remain to be solved. Among these I would like to emphasize the need to consolidate the material and technical base of reindeer breeding and hunting, and to complete the settlement of the Northern nationalities in permanent residences. To help with the latter aim, intensive housing construction is planned to take into account the traditional life-styles and customs common to the peoples of the North. The further expansion of communal and health services, and of education and of trade is also envisaged.

### FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

#### PRESERVING OUR CULTURAL HERITAGE

Most of us are always eager to set off on a long journey to explore our cultural heritage, writes T. Mironova in PRAVDA, but touring historical and cultural monuments is not the only way of expressing an interest in our past: many people in this country are actively engaged in the protection and restoration of old buildings.

For instance, special student restoration-construction units helped in the restoration of the following monuments: the famous Solovets Monastery, Right, the Maly Karely Museum of Wooden Architecture, and Mikhailovskoye, Pushkin's estate not far from Pskov. There is also a powerful schoolchildren's movement in such activities; for instance, the "Rodulinn" (Home town) organization, in Tallinn, founded in 1975, now has 15,000 members. The children free cellars, attic and yards of the rubbish which has accumulated there over the course of many years. They work twice a month, usually on Sundays, under the supervision of municipal officers and restorers. Such places are then converted into youth cafes and clubs.

This campaign has also caught on in Taitu, Rakvere and on the island of Saaremaa. In the town of Viljandi young people are now busy restoring an old castle, which in time will house a youth cultural centre, the article concludes.

#### A CHILD IS NOT A BAGGAGE TO BE STOWED AWAY WITH GRANDPARENTS

Writing in IZVESTIA on the subject of family life journalist I. Ovchinnikova says that marriages are getting "younger". In other words, people who are far from being self-supporting are becoming fathers and mothers. And very often, as a result, their children are left permanently in the custody of their grandparents who have to bring them up.

The author stresses that while children are still small, they come to form one whole with their parents, and that it is a far from ideal situation for them to live apart. In most cases this practice leads to negative results. A far more natural way of organizing one's family life is for grandparents to come visiting or simply to leave a helping hand. But when children grow up and reach adolescence away from their parents' homes, normal life is disrupted to such an extent that it becomes well nigh impossible to restore it.

What should be done to remedy this state of affairs? What should young mothers do if they still have to complete their education, or if their jobs entail long spells away from home? I do not think that there can be recipes to suit all occasions, and I am still convinced that the very fact of a child being born into a family entails some restrictions and that sacrifices have to be made.

Serious thought is needed in order to prevent situations in which a child has to choose between the mother who has brought him into the world and the grandparents who have brought him up.

#### FIVE-DAY WEEK FOR SOVIET SCHOOLS?

First-year schoolchildren at ten schools in Latvia now have two instead of only one day off a week, from this year they will stay at home on Saturdays, writes the TRUD newspaper. This nationwide experiment should provide the answer to the question, as to whether it is a good or bad idea to keep children at school only five instead of six days a week. The advantage of the five-day variant being that the children's time-off would then coincide with that of their parents.

Today, more than 15 thousand schoolchildren throughout the country are being educated under the new week-end operating in all the constituent republics. Whereas in Latvia, there are only a few schools taking part, entire areas are involved in such republics as the Ukraine, Moldova and Byelorussia. In Tajikistan, the experiment covers all the schools in the city of Nurek.

Although it is too early to sum up the results, the tentative conclusion among teachers, doctors and educationalists is that the five-day week in the primary school is a must. Its advantages are obvious — the children spend more time with their family. They have more opportunity to go to the theatre and the cinema and have more time for sport. Since they start going to school at the age of six, they will not lose out in terms of academic work.

#### SMALL IS BEAUTIFUL

The pattern of life in a small town can act as the prototype for a residential estate of a major city, writes SOVIETSKAYA KULTURA.

What is the main problem facing the architects of a small town? The newspaper believes that it is a question that the latter is not reduced to a provincial settlement, life in the small town has to be made both comfortable and enjoyable for its residents. A small town should have its own specific qualities, and these should be its own special advantages of a town and an enhanced. One of the advantages of a small town, for instance, lies in its ecological potential. A small town blends easily into the landscape and thus preserves it.

The problem of improving living conditions in the small town, however, is not confined solely to protecting relations with nature and flora, the newspaper stresses. Compactness, beauty, and clean air are far from exhausting the complicated relations between man and town.

Many problems, such as stress, come from the speed of life, which there is no one easy way of solving, particularly in large urban areas. Nevertheless, a solution has to be found. And that is why the small town and its future prospects are now in the focus of attention.

The biological department at Moscow State University has set up a laboratory to study the problems of an ecopolis — a town which lives in harmony with its natural surroundings. And the results of its work are already being put into practice, with "good effect," in the town of Pushchino near Moscow.

## MEETING OF SOVIET AND AMERICAN WAR VETERANS

We, veterans, should do our utmost to prevent a new world war so that the younger generation should always remember that peace is the greatest happiness on earth, a TASS correspondent was told by an American veteran of the Second World War, Joe Kweid. Kweid is leading a group of war veterans, including representatives of 27 American states, who are at

present on a visit to the Soviet Union.

For us former soldiers, it was particularly important to visit Volgograd where 40 years ago fierce fighting took place and where Soviet soldiers fought courageously. We saw that the younger generation in Volgograd, a city reconstructed from ruins, reveres the memory of those who made it possible for

them to live in peace.

Jim Bain, farmer from Colorado and father of ten children, added: I think that not only we veterans, but also our children should meet more frequently. Let us compete in the stadium, rather than on the battlefield.

The American war veterans saw places of interest in the hero-city and visited Soviet war veterans at their homes.

Valerian NAUMOV

### OF INTEREST

## A FLYING 'WATCH-DOG'

On the Estonian island Vormsi the truck driver V. Laata keeps a wild goose as "watch-dog" over his home and orchard.

Four months ago a gosling was found on the seashore and the driver gave it refuge at his lonely cottage. The little goose that it didn't even show much interest in going for a dip in the water. Now the fully-grown bird protects the orchard and the nearby sections of the fields from its wild brethren. It hisses loudly and waves its wings threateningly to ward off unwanted guests. It much prefers the company of the dog and cat now to its former feathered friends.

The time has come to fly south to warmer climates but it looks as if the flying "watch-dog" has decided to stay on the island. There is plenty of flowing water for it to swim in even in the depths of winter.

## A collection from the Belgrade National Museum

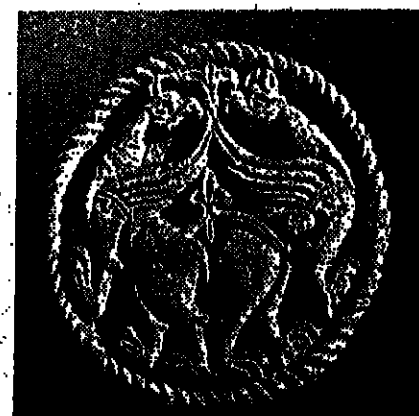
"Ornaments From Medieval Necropolises of the 9th-15th Centuries on Serbian Territory" is the name of an exhibition, forming part of the Days of Culture of the Socialist Republic of Serbia in the Russian Federation, now on in Moscow.

There are over 400 items on display from the Belgrade National Museum, among them earrings and bracelets, rings

and necklaces, beads and diadems, crosses and pendants. The variety of design and unique craftsmanship of the objects on view testify to the high standards of culture of the people of Serbia in the Middle Ages.

Also to be seen are photos of architectural monuments and copies of Serbian medieval paintings.

A stone locket from the Ravenna Monastery, 14th century.



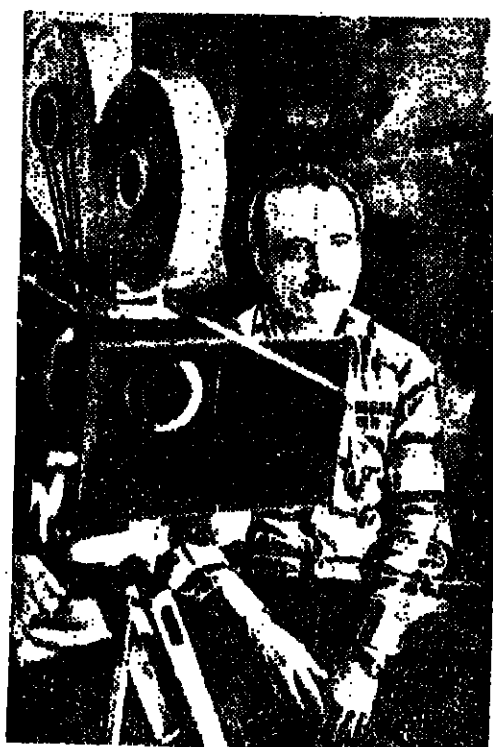
The "Sionian Queen" fresco from Gricakica.





## PROFILES

# GEORGI DANELIYA



to talk of a linking theme running through his films: not only are all his movies based on utterly diverse subjects, matter and theme—the style in which they are made is also fundamentally different. What, for instance, does the light and captivating lyricism of "I Walk Around Moscow" have in common with the grotesque publicistic style of "33", or of the severe simplicity of "The Road to the Moorings", with the ornate style of "Don't Grieve"? And yet there are certain linking features about these works. All Daneliya's movies demonstrate a gentle, wise and kindly outlook on life, for all people and in particular, for his heroes. His last movie, "Tears Flowed", can be said to be a declaration of love for life and to people in general. The hero of the film, kindness personified (the role is played by Yevgeny Leonov) turns one fine day into an evil, suspicious, and revengeful character—he had happened to catch sight of fragments of a crooked mirror, broken by a vicious magician. And from this moment on, the fallings of the people surrounding him, and all the dark sides of life take on exaggerated significance in his eyes. The hero tries in vain to struggle with real—or with what he takes to be real—evil but he only attains the truth when, despairing of changing the world, he begins to shed bitter tears. As his tears roll down his cheeks they bring out and wash away the fragments of evil which had become embedded in his eyes and soul. And thus he regains his good-natured outlook on the world. And this is the only way in which to approach my hero, says Daneliya.

Although today one cannot imagine the Soviet cinema without Daneliya, his entry into the film world came but as the result of a chain of coincidences. Coming from an artistic Georgian family (among his relatives are such famous actors and directors as Mary and Variko Andzhaparidze, Mikhail and Sofiko Chikauri, and Georgi and Eldar Shengelaya), Daneliya's first reaction was to try to dispense with the family tradition and become an architect. And from first choice of profession Daneliya was to bring to the cinema his great talent for design.

Daneliya has made ten films: "Seryozha" (together with Igor Talaikin), "The Road to the Moorings", "I Walk Around Moscow", "33", "Don't Grieve", "Afanya", "A Complete Write-Off", "Mimino", "The Autumn Marathon", and "Tears Flowed" (only recently finished). And for these ten works he has been awarded about 50 prizes in all parts of the world.

He is a constant headache to critics trying to analyse his work, and to foresee future directions in which it might develop. His invariable answer to all such questions goes as follows: "I don't know, I don't think so, I haven't thought it over". And this is as it should be; for everything that an artist wishes and feels it necessary to say, he expresses through his work. Certainly critics trying to get to grips with his movies have no easy time of it. It is impossible, even remotely,

Tatyana SAVITSKAYA

## 'Madrigal' gets its first performance

It has become traditional to hold a conference devoted to various aspects of Shostakovich's creative work and social activity at the Leningrad N. A. Rimsky-Korsakov Conservatoire, where the composer studied and worked as a professor for many years. The key item on this year's conference programme (the conference is held on the eve of the composer's birthday) was the first performance of "Madrigal", a comic improvisation written by Shostakovich in 1933 in-between rehearsals of "Katerina Izmailova" at the Maly Opera House. The score for "Madrigal" was recently discovered in Leningrad archives.

## TURGENEV IN JAPAN

The premiere of "Natasha" at the Royal Theatre in Tokyo drew a full house and was enthusiastically received. The play is based on Turgenev's "Month in the Country" and was staged by the Soviet artistic director Anatoly Efros for the Gekidan Toon company. The leading role was taken by one of Japan's best actresses—Komaki Kuribara. In the Soviet Union she is known for two films: "Moscow, My Love" and "Melodies of the White Night".

"Last April A. Efros put on a production of Chekhov's 'Cherry Orchard'. Hana Aisawa, the director of the company, told a TASS correspondent. The production was so successful and brought such favourable comments from the critics we decided to continue our cooperation with this Soviet artistic director. He completely understands the Japanese actors and is helping us to get to the bottom of the Russian classical drama."

## 'Boomerang' at Moscow's Musical Theatre

The ballet "Boomerang", produced by Boris Eifman, a young choreographer from Leningrad, recently held its premiere at the Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre. Boris Eifman's creative work has become well known through the productions of the Leningrad ballet ensemble which he heads. This company was only established a mere five years ago but has already won popularity amongst its audiences and critics.

A journalistic approach, dynamism, a search for original solutions and above all a desire to identify with the youth—these are the distinguishing features of B. Eifman's work of which "Boomerang" is a clear illustration. Eifman, who is also the author of the libretto, based his ballet on Bertolt Brecht's well-known play "The Three Penny Opera" while the musical score for "Boomerang" is based on the works of J. McLaughlin, a modern English composer.

The critics have repeatedly admired Eifman's skill in producing duet scenes. "Boomerang", in particular, has a number of impressive duets with contrasting mood. Eifman

finds his own means of expression, and this inevitably means his productions call for great physical strain and endurance. A large group of young ballet dancers of the theatre are included in the cast.

Igor KAZENIN



Scene from the ballet. Jeany-Svevlana Tsol. Mack Khulie—Vitaly Artyushko.

Photo by Mikhail Stokov

## NEW FILM ON AZERBAIJAN'S FIRST COMPOSER

"Uzeyr Gadzhibekov, the chords of Long Life" is a new 10-part film devoted to the biography of the outstanding Azeri composer, Uzeyr Gadzhibekov. An Azerbaijani film production, it is based on the

script of writer and director Anar.

In this film, he says, we tried to provide an idea of Uzeyr Gadzhibekov's wide-ranging personality. He was not only Azerbaijan's first professional composer

and a major figure in the republic's music world, he was also a scientist, publicist and teacher. We have made use of recent documentaries, photographs and drawings in the film.



Ilya Glazunov, the well-known Moscow artist, has completed a major series of illustrations for a twelve-volume collection of Dostoyevsky's stories and novels. The photos: Glazunov's illustrations (left to right) for "St. Petersburg", "Crime and Punishment" and "The Idiot".

# BUSINESS

## TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL

### EXHIBITION SOON TO OPEN IN DÜSSELDORF

A Soviet Antel jumbo plane recently landed in Düsseldorf carrying a batch of large-scale exhibits intended for a Soviet trade and industrial exhibition which opens on October 8 in this West German city.

On display will be a very large range of products including various machines and turbines, microscopes and transformers, laser equipment and models of new passenger planes, new domestic appliances, as well as objects of applied art and sports items. At a recent press conference, a representative of the Novea promotion company said

that the Soyuz-Salyut-Progress space complex will form the centre of the display.

The exhibition, which has the motto: "Cooperation policies—an imperative of our times", will show the Soviet Union's successes during its 60 years of existence, especially in such areas as the conventional and nuclear power industries, environmental protection, space research and its peaceful uses. A prominent part of the display will be devoted to the mutual gains derived from Soviet-West German cooperation.

## NUCLEAR DIMENSION

### FOR SOVIET-ROMANIAN COOPERATION

Following the recent signing in Moscow of an agreement for the construction of a large-scale nuclear power project in Romania, the nuclear power industry has become another field of Soviet-Romanian cooperation. The agreement envisages that, as a first stage, a one million kilowatt power unit, based on a water-moderated reactor of the VVER-1000 type, will be built. After the final stage has been completed, the project will have a capacity of 3 million kilowatts.

The Soviet side will be responsible for part of the design work, for the delivery of major technological equipment, for manufacturer's supervision and necessary consultation services during construction, as well as for the supervision of assembly operations, involving Soviet-made equipment, and for getting the project underway.

The construction of a joint nuclear project will add a new dimension to Soviet-Romanian cooperation, said Vitaly Morozov, First Vice-Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Economic Relations speaking at the signing ceremony for the agreement. The power industry as a whole has already become a field for intensive cooperation between the two countries: the USSR has been involved in the construction of 25 power stations in Romania. Now we are embarking on nuclear projects.

## AT THE ZAGREB FAIR

The Soviet Union invariably takes part in the International Fair in Zagreb. This year the USSR pavilion in the Croatian capital has opened its doors for the 30th time.

There are 16 Soviet foreign trade associations represented at the fair. It has become customary for one Soviet constituent republic to display its goods

at Zagreb each year. This year, when we are celebrating the 60th anniversary of the USSR, thousands of visitors to the fair have had an opportunity to learn about the achievements of the national economy and of science and culture in the Kirgiz SSR. Some additional agreements have been signed on mutual trade between Yugoslavia and the USSR.

## Contacts and contracts

Technopromimport has signed contracts with the Italian firm of Santandrea Novara and Mondini, and the Norwegian firm of Elopak for the supplies to the USSR of plant for the wool-yarn industry, and for packaging flaked fish and milk.

The International autumn fair is in progress in Vienna. 3,7 thousand organizations and firms from 43 countries, including the Soviet Union, are displaying their goods. This year, the USSR is represented by Georgia. But model goods produced by the industries of the other constituent republics are also to be seen in the Soviet pavilion.

Under an agreement signed with the Hungarian Niker foreign trade association, V/O Energomash is to sell Hungary 40 metro carriages in 1983.

The permanent representatives of the member-countries of CMEA (the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance) have met in Moscow. A number of questions involving economic cooperation between CMEA members was discussed.

N. Balbekov, Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and Chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, has had a meeting in Moscow with D. Sodnom, his Mongolian counterpart, to discuss matters involved in the further expansion of economic cooperation between the USSR and Mongolia.

## COOPERATION IN POLLUTION CONTROL

The USSR State Committee for Construction and the Kirgiz and Itchu companies of Japan have signed a cooperation protocol for joint ventures in sewage purification. The two sides will develop new physical, chemical, mechanical, biological and combined methods of water purification.

Within the framework of the agreement, Soviet and Japanese experts will exchange relevant information and technologies, arrange symposiums, conferences and other functions.

Earlier, the Itchu company has delivered to the USSR a number of water purification facilities, worth a total of 10 million dollars, for ammonia factories and for a plant making aluminium window frames.

## SOVIET-AUSTRIAN COMMISSION

A regular session of the Joint Soviet-Austrian Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, took place in Moscow recently under the chairmanship of Nikolai Patolich, the Soviet Minister for Foreign Trade. The Austrian delegation was headed by J. Starbacher, Minister for Trade, Crafts and Industry. The Commission examined the progress made in the implementation of measures envisaged for the 1981-1983 period as provided for under the long-term programme signed on January 19, 1981, for the development and expansion of economic, scientific, technological and industrial cooperation between the two countries covering the 1981-1990 period. It also looked into the results achieved by the Commission's working groups and into the activities of the Liaison Committees, responsible for the links between the USSR Chamber of Commerce and the Austrian Federal Chamber of the Economy.

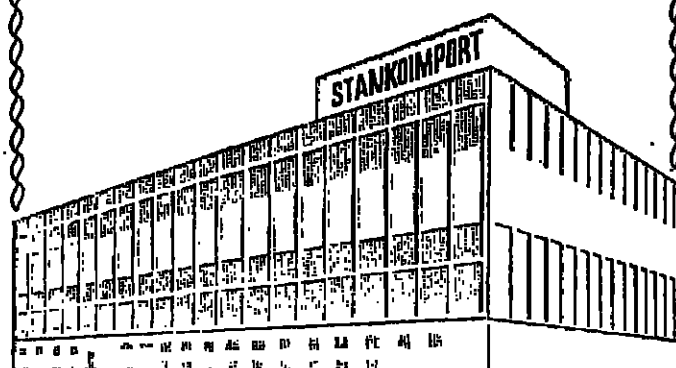
A protocol has been signed on the results of this year's session. The joint Commission is to meet again in Austria, in 1983.

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## Intourist news

### NEW TOUR OF GEORGIA

Georgia, though comparatively small in terms of territory, has an unusually varied natural scenery: snow-capped summits and picturesque gorges, valleys and alpine rivers, and a subtropical coastline with slender palms, eucalyptus, mimosa and the endless green velvet of tea plantations are all to be found within it. In one day one can have a dip in the warm sea,

take a walk amid pines and cypresses and ski in the mountains. For those with a yen to get to know this wonderful world better, Intourist has devised a special tour, called "The Nature of Georgia". In the space of 14 days, tourists will tour Sukhumi, Tskhaltubo, Batumi, Tbilisi and Telavi; go on excursions to the cities of Gagra, Pitsunda and Kutaisi. They also will visit the monkey nursery in Sukhumi, the tea factory in Tskhaltubo, the citrus state farm near Batumi, and the Tsinandoli vineyard, and explore the forest reserve and the cave on Mount Salaplia. Tourists will be able to meet the agricultural specialists and foresters of the republic.

Boris ROGOZIN

## KAZAKHSTAN EXHIBITION IN YUGOSLAVIA

In Sarajevo, capital of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in Yugoslavia, an exhibition has been opened under the title, "Science, Technology and Economy of the Kazakh SSR".

One of the main themes of the

exhibition is the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the USSR. The exhibition will last for two weeks during which visitors will be able to hear lectures on the development of Soviet Kazakhstan and attend concerts of Sarajevan, an ensemble of ancient folk instruments.

## Philately

### History of gliders stamp series

A series of stamps have been issued, dedicated to the history of Soviet gliders. The five stamps in the series depicting Soviet gliders built between the 20s and 40s were designed by Sergei Ilyushin and Sergei Koryolov. Drawn by Anatoly Aksemit. The offset-printed stamps have a face value of 4, 6, 10, 20 and 32 kopeks.



# WHAT'S ON!

October 2-4

## THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). 2 (mat) — A concert; 2 (eve), 3 (mat and eve), 4 — Beryozka Dance Ensemble.  
Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq). 2 — Khrennikov, "Love for Love" (ballet); 3 (mat) — Dargomyzhsky, "The Stone Guest" (opera); 3 (eve) — Tchaikovsky, "The Nutcracker" (ballet).  
Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Puhkinskaya St.). 2 — Gershwin, "Porgy and Bess" (opera); 3 (mat) — Morozov, "Doctor Doolittle" (ballet); 3 (eve) — Mozart, "La flûte enchantée" (opera).  
4 — Rimsky-Korsakov, "May Night" (opera).  
Operetta Theatre (6 Puhkinskaya St.). 2, 3 (mat) — Glazunov, "Khokhlyachi"; 2 (eve) — Loewer, "My Fair Lady"; 3 (eve) — Lehár, "The Merry Widow"; 4 — Ziv, "Messieurs Artistes".  
Chamber Musical Theatre (21 Leningradsky Prospekt). 4 — Brecht-Weill, "Seven Fairs Stars"; Rodgers, "Oklahoma".

## FILMS

Introduction to Battle (Mosfilm Studios).  
A film dedicated to the heroic deeds of the people behind the lines during the Great Patriotic War.  
Cinema: "Mir" (11 Tsvetnyy Blvd). Metro Kolkhoznyy.  
Mexican Films Week.  
Cinemas: "Udarnik" (2 Seredimovicha St.). Metro "Kosmos" (109 Prospekt Mira). Metro "VDNK" (Pervomayskaya St.). Metro Pervomayskaya St. Metro Pervomayskaya Prospekt). Metro Frunzenskaya.

## EXHIBITIONS

Exhibition Hall. Graphic Art Exhibition. Attached to the USSR Arts Fund (48b Gorky St.). Drawings by Moscow artists devoted to the constituent republics. Daily, except Monday, 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. On Saturday and Sunday, noon to 6 p.m.

## 5 p.m. Metro Mayakovskaya.

Trolleybuses 1, 12, 20.  
Sovietkino District Exhibition Hall (10 Remizova St.). Over 100 works by painters from Moscow, Riga and Tashkent. Daily, except Monday and Tuesday, 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. Metro Akademicheskaya.

## CONCERT HALLS

Central Concert Hall (1 Moskovskaya Embankment). 2, 3, 4 — The Beatles, a pop group from Great Britain.  
Central Army Club Athletic and Football Complex. Concert Hall (39 Leningradsky Prospekt). 2, 3 — "Behind the Curtains of Laughter," a performance by artists.

## SPORTS

ICE HOCKEY  
Palace of Sport, Lenin Central Stadium. 3 — Dynamo (Moscow) vs Soviet Army Club (Leningrad). 1 p.m. Spartak (Moscow) vs Krylya Sovetov (Moscow). 5 p.m.

The above two matches between the popular teams are expected to give much joy to hockey fans.

## BANDY

Olympiyskiy Covered Stadium (Metro Prospekt Mira). 2 and 3

—USSR Cup matches. 10 a.m., 12.30 and 3 p.m. (every day).  
The last day of the contest will decide the winner of the national Cup.

## FOOTBALL

Dynamo Stadium. 3 — Central Army Club vs Kuban (Krasnodar). 6 p.m.  
Lokomotiv Stadium (125 Bolshaya Cherkizovskaya St.). 3 — Lokomotiv (Moscow) vs Soviet Army Club (Khabarovsk). 7 p.m.

## RACING

Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.). 3 — Flat racing and trotting. 1 p.m.

## WEATHER

October 2-4

Cold weather is expected in Moscow, city and region: night temperatures of 0°-+5°C (ground frosts in places in the Moscow Region) and of 5°-9°C in the daytime. Wind NE and N, 3-7 mps.

The North Atlantic is in the grips of a mighty cyclone threatening from the Americas: Europe and, as a result, 10-metre high waves are rife in the ocean.